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9
10 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
11 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

12 LISA MESSANO,

13 Plaintiff,

14 vs.

15 EXPERIAN INFORMATION
16 SOLUTIONS, INC., et al.,

17 Defendants.

Case No.: 3:16-cv-05697-HSG

18 **NOTICE OF MOTION AND**
19 **MOTION TO DISMISS;**
20 **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND**
21 **AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF**
22 **MOTION BY DEFENDANT**
23 **EQUIFAX, INC.**

24 **Date: March 2, 2017**

25 **Time: 2:00 p.m.**

26 **Courtroom: 10, 19th Floor**

27 **The Honorable Haywood S. Gilliam,**
28 **Jr.**

DEFENDANT EQUIFAX, INC.'S NOTICE OF MOTION AND
MOTION TO DISMISS

TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on March 2, 2017 at 2:00 p.m. in Courtroom 10, 19th Floor of the above-captioned Court, located at 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102, the Honorable Haywood S. Gilliam, Jr. presiding, Defendant Equifax, Inc. will and hereby does move this Court for an Order, pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, dismissing the Complaint filed by Plaintiff Lisa Messano against it on the grounds that Plaintiff's Complaint, and each cause of action asserted therein, fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

This Motion will be based on this Notice of Motion and Motion, the Memorandum of Points and Authorities filed herewith, all the papers on file in this action, and any further evidence or argument that the Court may consider.

Dated: December 22, 2016

NOKES & QUINN

/s/ Thomas P. Quinn, Jr.
THOMAS P. QUINN, JR.
Attorneys for Defendant
EQUIFAX, INC.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff Lisa Messano's ("Plaintiff's") Complaint is one of over **230** nearly identical and conclusory complaints filed in this district this year against Equifax, Inc.¹ ("Equifax") (and other Credit Reporting Agencies and data furnishers) by the same law firm. Plaintiff's Complaint, like the many others, alleges a theory of liability under the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1681 *et seq.* ("FCRA") (and analogous California statute titled California Consumer Credit Reporting Agencies Act) that the reporting of adverse information about credit accounts during a pending Chapter 13 bankruptcy is inaccurate. This legal theory has been rejected repeatedly by courts in this District.²

Here, Plaintiff alleges that Equifax violated the FCRA because Plaintiff's account information furnished by co-defendant Creditor Bank of America, National Association ("Bank of America"), and allegedly reported by Equifax was inaccurate. Plaintiff does not allege her debts have been discharged in bankruptcy; in fact, Plaintiff's bankruptcy case is currently ongoing. Apparently, according to Plaintiff, the mere confirmation of her Chapter 13 bankruptcy plan should have immediately resulted in no derogatory information being reported on her Bank of America accounts. That, however, is not the law. Plaintiff's Complaint should be dismissed for three independent reasons.

First, Plaintiff has not pled that Equifax's credit reporting was inaccurate,

¹ Equifax, Inc. is not a "consumer reporting agency" ("CRA") as that term is defined by the FCRA, and, therefore, is not a proper party to this action. *See Greear v. Equifax, Inc.*, No. 13-11896, 2014 WL 1378777 (E.D. Mich. Apr. 8, 2014); *Slice v. Choicedata Consumer Servs., Inc.*, No. 04-cv-428, 2005 WL 2030690 (E.D. Tenn. Aug. 23, 2005); *Ransom v. Equifax, Inc.*, No. 09-80280, 2010 WL 1258084 (S.D. Fla. Mar. 30, 2010); *Channing v. Equifax, Inc.*, 11-cv-293, 2013 WL 593942 (E.D.N.C. Feb. 15, 2013). Nevertheless, for purposes of this Motion, Equifax will address the merits of Plaintiff's Complaint as pleaded.

² *See, e.g., Mortimer v. Bank of America, N.A.*, ("Mortimer v. Bank of America"), No. C-12-01959-JCS, 2013 WL 1501452, at *10 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 10, 2013); *Abbot v. Experian Info. Solutions, Inc.*, 179 F. Supp. 3d 940, 2016 WL 1365950 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 6, 2016); *Blakeney v. Experian Info. Solutions, Inc.*, No. 15-CV-05544-LHK, 2016 WL 4270244 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 15, 2016); *Adkins v. Experian Info. Solutions, Inc.*, No. 5:16-cv-02150-EJD, 2016 WL 6841700 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 7, 2016); *Jaras v. Experian Info. Solutions, Inc.*, No. 5:16-cv-03336-LHK, Doc. 54 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 19, 2016).

1 which is required to state a claim under the FCRA. This Plaintiff cannot do
 2 because the historical derogatory reporting of an account during the pendency of a
 3 bankruptcy proceeding is not inaccurate under the FCRA. Second, Plaintiff's
 4 Complaint centers around the allegation that the confirmation (not completion) of
 5 her bankruptcy plan had the legal effect of immediately and permanently overriding
 6 the contractual terms of Plaintiff's debts with Bank of America. Equifax is not
 7 capable of resolving a legal dispute between Plaintiff and her creditors over how
 8 the accounts at issue should be reported during the pendency of her bankruptcy
 9 case, nor is Equifax obligated to do so under the FCRA. Because Plaintiff's entire
 10 claim is premised on the **legal impact** that the confirmation of her bankruptcy plan
 11 may have had on her various account obligations, Plaintiff cannot state a cause of
 12 action under the FCRA against Equifax. Third, Plaintiff fails to allege that Equifax
 13 acted either willfully or negligently, as required under the FCRA. Permitting
 14 Plaintiff to amend her Complaint would be futile. For all the foregoing reasons,
 15 Equifax's Motion should be granted with prejudice.

16 **II. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

17 Plaintiff alleges she filed for Chapter 13 bankruptcy on February 27, 2012.
 18 (Compl., ¶ 93.) Her plan of financial reorganization was confirmed on April 20,
 19 2012. (*Id.*, ¶ 97.) Plaintiff, however, does not allege that her bankruptcy has been
 20 discharged.³

21 On February 26, 2016, Plaintiff alleges she obtained a three bureau report
 22 from Experian Information Solutions, Inc. and "noticed 7 different trade lines...all
 23 reporting inaccurate, misleading, or incomplete information that did not comport
 24 with credit reporting industry standards. Specifically, multiple trade lines
 25 continued to report Plaintiff's accounts with past due balances, late payments, open,
 26

27
 28 ³ In fact, Plaintiff's bankruptcy (Petition 12-41740, Northern District of California (Oakland)) has not been
 discharged as of December 21, 2016, according to PACER.

1 and/or repossessed.” (Compl., ¶¶ 98-99 (emphasis in original).) Plaintiff alleges
 2 that on July 11, 2016, she disputed the perceived inaccuracies with Equifax and
 3 other CRAs, and that each CRA sent each creditor notification that Plaintiff was
 4 disputing the accuracy of what it was reporting to them.⁴ (*Id.*, ¶¶ 100-102.)

5 Plaintiff then alleges that she pulled a second three bureau report from
 6 Experian on August 16, 2016 “to ensure Plaintiff’s accounts had been updated” and
 7 found that several of the Creditor Defendants continued to report account
 8 information that was inconsistent with her bankruptcy plan. (Compl., ¶¶ 103-106.)
 9 Plaintiff complains about two Bank of America accounts. Specifically, Plaintiff
 10 states that the Bank of America account 1546xxx was reporting “as in collections
 11 and charged off, despite the Court ordered treatment of its claim under the terms of
 12 Plaintiff’s Chapter 13 plan of reorganization.” (*Id.*, ¶ 105.) Plaintiff states that
 13 “Defendant negligently failed to file a proof of claim, thus the trustee is not making
 14 payment to Defendant” and “[a]ll payments currently owed to Defendant have been
 15 made,” but does not state when the account was paid in full. (*Id.*)

16 In addition, Plaintiff alleges that Bank of America account xxxx was
 17 reporting with “a balance in the amount of \$23,089.00 despite the Court ordered
 18 treatment of its claim under the terms of Plaintiff’s Chapter 13 plan of
 19 reorganization.” (Compl., ¶ 106.) Plaintiff claims that the “terms of the plan show
 20 that this claim is to be treated as an unsecured debt” and that Defendant Bank of
 21 America “filed a proof of claim in the amount of \$26,536.00.” (*Id.*) Plaintiff
 22 further alleges that the “trustee’s accounting shows that there has been a
 23 disbursement of funds totaling \$4,451.44 and that the principle owed on the
 24 account totals \$511.85.” (*Id.*)

25 Ultimately, Plaintiff asserts that Equifax “failed to conduct a reasonable
 26

27 ⁴ Elsewhere in the Complaint, Plaintiff inconsistently alleges that “the most basic investigation” of his dispute
 28 required each CRA to send “all relevant information” to the furnishers and that the CRAs “did not do” this. (Compl.,
 ¶ 121.)

1 investigation and failed to correct the misleading and or inaccurate statements on
2 the account within the statutory time frame or at all.” (Compl., ¶ 122.)

3 Plaintiff alleges a single claim against Equifax under 15 U.S.C. § 1681i of
4 the FCRA.⁵ (Compl., ¶¶ 119-133.) Plaintiff’s state law claim is alleged not against
5 Equifax but against Creditor Defendant Bank of America.⁶ (Compl., ¶¶ 134-143.)

6 **III. LEGAL STANDARD**

7 Equifax moves to dismiss Plaintiff’s claims under Federal Rule of Civil
8 Procedure Rule 12(b)(6) because Plaintiff’s Complaint does not allege facts
9 sufficient to show that her claims are plausible. To survive a motion to dismiss
10 under Rule 12(b)(6), “a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted
11 as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556
12 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570
13 (2007)). The plausibility standard requires a plaintiff to show at the pleading stage
14 that success on the merits is more than a “sheer possibility.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678.
15 “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows
16 the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the
17 misconduct alleged.” *Id.*

18 The Court must take the plaintiff’s factual allegations as true. However, “the
19 tenet that a court must accept as true all of the allegations contained in the complaint
20 is inapplicable to legal conclusions.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678–79. Indeed, “a plaintiff’s
21 obligation to provide the grounds of his entitlement to relief requires more than labels
22 and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will
23 not do.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555 (citations and quotations omitted). Rather, the

24
25 ⁵ To the extent Plaintiff alleges that Equifax violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b) of the FCRA (Compl., First Cause of Action), that section applies only to “furnishers,” not CRAs like Equifax.

26 ⁶ Nor could Plaintiff plead a § 1785 claim against Equifax. California Civil Code § 1785.25(s), applies not to CRAs
27 like Equifax but to “furnishers.” California district courts have consistently dismissed a § 1785.25 claim when the
28 analogous FCRA claim fails, as the one alleged here does for the reasons set forth in this Motion. *See, e.g., Mestayer v. Experian Info. Solutions, Inc.*, Nos. 15-cv-03645-EMC, 15-cv-03650-EMC, 2016 WL 631980, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 17, 2016) (holding that plaintiff’s § 1785.25 claim failed for the same reason that the 1681s-2(b) claim failed).

1 allegations in the complaint “must be enough to raise a right to relief above the
 2 speculative level.” *Id.* “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action,
 3 supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678
 4 (“Where a complaint pleads facts that are ‘merely consistent with’ ... liability, it
 5 ‘stops short of the line between possibility and plausibility of entitlement to relief.’”
 6 (citation omitted)). “When the allegations in a complaint have not crossed the line
 7 from conceivable to plausible, plaintiff’s claim must be dismissed.” *Riekki v.*
 8 *Bayview Fin. Loan Servicing*, No. 2:15-cv-2437-JCM-GWF, 2016 WL 4083216, at
 9 *1 (D. Nev. July 28, 2016) (citation omitted).

10 **IV. LEGAL ARGUMENT**

11 **A. Plaintiff Has Not Pled the Existence of an Actionable Inaccuracy.**

12 Plaintiff alleges that Equifax “failed to conduct a reasonable investigation” of
 13 the information as required by the FCRA. (Compl., ¶¶ 122, 128.) Reinvestigations
 14 of disputed information by CRAs are covered by 15 U.S.C. § 1681i, “Procedure in
 15 case of disputed accuracy.” That section of the FCRA generally provides that if the
 16 “completeness or accuracy” of any item of information contained in a consumer’s
 17 file at a consumer reporting agency is disputed by the consumer and the consumer
 18 notifies the agency of such dispute, the CRA “shall conduct a reasonable
 19 reinvestigation to determine whether the disputed information is inaccurate and
 20 record the current status of the disputed information, or delete the item from the file
 21 in accordance with paragraph (5), before the end of the 30-day period beginning on
 22 the date on which the agency receives the notice of the dispute from the consumer
 23 or reseller.” 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a).

24 In order to state a prima facie claim under the FCRA for failure to perform a
 25 reasonable reinvestigation, Plaintiff must allege, among other elements, that an
 26 inaccuracy existed in her credit report. *Carvalho v. Equifax Info. Servs., LLC*, 629
 27 F.3d 876, 890 (9th Cir. 2010) (holding that although the FCRA “does not on its face
 28

1 require that an actual inaccuracy exist for a plaintiff to state a claim, many courts,
 2 including our own, have imposed such a requirement”); *Kruse v. Experian Info.*
 3 *Solutions, Inc.*, 471 F. App’x 714, 715 (9th Cir. 2012) (holding that inaccuracies in
 4 credit report were required to maintain FCRA claim); *Mortimer v. JP Morgan Chase*
 5 *Bank, N.A.* (“*Mortimer v. Chase*”), No. C 12-1936-CW, 2012 WL 3155563, at *3
 6 (N.D. Cal. August 2, 2012) (“This [FCRA] claim is insufficiently alleged because
 7 Mortimer has not asserted that [the bank] reported incomplete or inaccurate
 8 information in the first place.”).

9 Here, Plaintiff alleges that despite her dispute, the Bank of America accounts
 10 continued to report inaccurate information. Specifically, Plaintiff points to: (1) the
 11 Bank of America account 1546xxx reporting “as in collections and charged off;”
 12 and (2) the Bank of America account xxxx reporting with “a balance in the amount
 13 of \$23,089.00.” (Compl., ¶¶ 105-106.)

14 Plaintiff does not allege that Equifax was reporting the original debts with
 15 these furnishers incorrectly, that she did not incur the debts, or that she has obtained
 16 a discharge of these debts through her bankruptcy. Instead, Plaintiff apparently
 17 alleges that due to the confirmation (not completion) of her bankruptcy plan, her
 18 original debt obligations were to be modified. However, as courts in this district
 19 have recently held in other cases brought by Plaintiff’s own attorney,
 20 “[c]onfirmation of [a] Chapter 13 bankruptcy plan is not equivalent to discharge of
 21 [a debtor’s] debts,” which does not occur “until Plaintiff has completed all
 22 payments provided for under the Chapter 13 bankruptcy plan.” *Blakeney v.*
 23 *Experian Sols., Inc.*, No. 15-CV-05544-LHK, 2016 WL 4270244, at *6 (N.D. Cal.
 24 Aug. 15, 2016). At the end of the plan’s term and “after completion by the debtor
 25 of all payments under the plan,” the debtor is granted a discharge of the debts. 11
 26 U.S.C. § 1328(a) (emphasis added).

27 Courts within this District and elsewhere have consistently held that the
 28

1 furnishing of delinquencies or a balance during the pendency of a bankruptcy (and
 2 prior to discharge) is not inaccurate under the FCRA. *See Mortimer v. Bank of*
 3 *America, N.A.*, 2013 WL 1501452, at *10 (“the FCRA does not prohibit the accurate
 4 reporting, after discharge, of debts that were delinquent during the pendency of the
 5 bankruptcy action...[r]eporting this information is neither inaccurate nor
 6 misleading.”); *Mortimer v. Chase*, 2012 WL 3155563, at *2-4 (dismissing complaint
 7 where plaintiff alleged that creditor furnished delinquencies on account after
 8 plaintiff filed bankruptcy; court held that such information was not inaccurate under
 9 the FCRA). Thus, Plaintiff has failed to state a claim against Equifax for failure to
 10 perform a reasonable reinvestigation because there has been no actionable
 11 inaccuracy⁷ in the reporting of these accounts on Plaintiff’s credit file, and the
 12 Complaint should be dismissed against it.

13 B. Equifax is Not Capable of Determining, Nor Required to Determine,
 14 the Legal Status of Plaintiff’s Debts with Creditors under the FCRA.

15 Plaintiff’s apparent position is that because the Bankruptcy Court modified
 16 her contractual obligations, the reporting of the Bank of America accounts was
 17 inaccurate even though her bankruptcy proceeding has not been discharged. This is
 18 a position with which the furnishers presumably disagree, as after the dispute and
 19 reinvestigation Plaintiff alleges the disputed account information remained on his
 20 credit file. (Compl., ¶ 111.)

21 First, Plaintiff’s position does not accord with general bankruptcy principles
 22 regarding when a debtor’s personal liability on a debt is extinguished. Under

24 ⁷ To the extent Plaintiff is alleging that the reporting was inaccurate because it did not comply with the Metro 2
 25 guidelines promulgated by the Consumer Data Industry Association (“CDIA”), Plaintiff’s contention also fails.
 26 Courts have rejected the argument that such reporting that does not adhere to the CDIA or Metro 2 guidelines, absent
 27 a showing of inaccuracy, violates the FCRA. *See, e.g., Mortimer v. Bank of America*, 2013 WL 1501452, at *12
 28 (“[F]ailure to comply with the CDIA guidelines does not render [a] report incorrect”); *Mestayer v. Experian Info.*
Solutions, Inc., Nos. 15-cv-03645-EMC, 15-cv-03650-EMC, 2016 WL 3383961, at *2 (N.D. Cal. June 20, 2016)
 (finding allegation of failure to comply with Metro 2 standards insufficient to allege inaccuracy, even where
 accompanied by allegation that such failure “may prompt those making credit decision to draw a more negative
 inference.”).

1 bankruptcy law, the event of discharge extinguishes personal
 2 liability. *See, e.g., Tenn. Student Assist. Corp. v. Hood*, 541 U.S. 440, 447
 3 (2004) (“The discharge order releases a debtor from personal liability with
 4 respect to any **discharged** debt by voiding any past or future judgments on the
 5 debt and by operating as an injunction to prohibit creditors from attempting to
 6 collect or to recover the debt.”) (emphasis added); *Johnson v. Home State Bank*,
 7 501 U.S. 78, 84 (1991) (explaining the distinction between *in personam* and *in*
 8 *rem* liability and noting that a bankruptcy discharge extinguishes personal
 9 liability only).

10 Here, Plaintiff does not allege that she has received a discharge order in her
 11 underlying bankruptcy. Rather, her argument concerns the reporting of accounts
 12 during the pendency of her bankruptcy. Whether the **confirmation** (not
 13 completion) of her bankruptcy plan had the legal effect of immediately and
 14 permanently overriding the contractual terms of Plaintiff’s debts with Bank of
 15 America is a legal dispute Equifax is unable to resolve. Nor would it be
 16 appropriate to require Equifax to try to determine the legal status of Plaintiff’s debt
 17 prior to its discharge based on the specific language of her Chapter 13 plan. Credit
 18 reporting agencies are not “tribunals;” rather “[t]hey simply collect and report
 19 information furnished by others.” *Carvalho*, 629 F.3d at 891. “Because CRAs are
 20 ill equipped to adjudicate contract disputes, courts have been loath to allow
 21 consumers to mount collateral attacks on the legal validity of their debts in the
 22 guise of FCRA reinvestigation claims.” *Id.* at 891; *see also DeAndrade v. Trans*
 23 *Union LLC*, 523 F.3d 61, 68 (1st Cir. 2008) (holding that plaintiff failed to
 24 allege factual inaccuracy in his credit report because the legal status of his
 25 mortgage was a “question[] that can only be resolved by a court of law” and a
 26 “legal issue that a credit agency . . . is neither qualified nor obligated to resolve
 27 under the FCRA”); *Hupfauer v. Citibank, N.A.*, No. 16 C 475, 2016 U.S. Dist.

1 LEXIS 112227, at *22-23 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 19, 2016) (dismissing claim because
 2 alleged inaccuracy that requires a third party to “scour” a bankruptcy file and make
 3 judgments about which debts are included “is precisely the kind of legal question
 4 that credit reporting agencies are neither qualified nor obligated to answer”). The
 5 Court’s reasoning in *Carvalho* is especially instructive here:

6 We agree that reinvestigation claims are not the proper vehicle for
 7 collaterally attacking the legal validity of consumer debts. “With
 8 respect to the accuracy of disputed information, the CRA is a third
 9 party, lacking any direct relationship with the consumer, and its
 10 responsibility is to ‘re investigate’ a matter once already investigated
 11 in the first place.” *Gorman*, 584 F.3d at 1156–57 (quoting 15 U.S.C. §
 12 1681i(a)(1)). Hence, a consumer disputing the legal validity of a debt
 13 that appears on her credit report should first attempt to resolve the
 14 matter directly with the creditor or furnisher, which “stands in a far
 15 better position to make a thorough investigation of a disputed debt
 16 than the CRA does on reinvestigation.” *Id.* at 1156. A CRA is not
 17 required as part of its reinvestigation duties to provide a legal opinion
 18 on the merits. Indeed, determining whether the consumer has a valid
 19 defense “is a question for a court to resolve in a suit against the
 20 [creditor,] not a job imposed upon consumer reporting agencies by the
 21 FCRA.” *DeAndrade*, 523 F.3d at 68.

22 *Carvalho*, 629 F.3d at 892.

23 C. Plaintiff Fails to Plead Willfulness or Negligence.

24 Plaintiff fails to allege that Equifax acted either willfully or negligently, as
 25 required for Plaintiff to have a private right of action under the FCRA. *See Jaras v.*
 26 *Experian Information Solutions, Inc., et al.*, No. 5:16-cv-03336-LHK, Doc. 54
 27 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 19, 2016) (citing *Gorman v. Wolpoff & Abramson, LLP*, 584 F.3d
 28

1 1147, 1154 (9th Cir. 2009); 15 U.S.C. §§ 1681n,o). Because Plaintiff fails to allege
 2 that Equifax violated the FCRA willfully or negligently, Plaintiff's Complaint
 3 should be dismissed. *See id.*; *see also Thompson v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, 2015 WL
 4 355707, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 27, 2015 (dismissing FCRA claim when plaintiff
 5 alleged the defendant acted "knowingly and willfully" without providing any
 6 factual basis for the allegation).

7 D. The Court Should Dismiss the Complaint Without Leave to Amend.

8 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a), leave to amend shall be freely
 9 given when justice so requires, but courts may exercise their discretion and dismiss
 10 with prejudice "where amendment would be an exercise in futility or where the
 11 amended complaint would also be subject to dismissal." *Denison v. CitiFinancial*
 12 *Servicing, LLC*, No. C 16-00432 WHA, 2016 WL 3443380, at *1 (N.D. Cal. June
 13 23, 2016) (dismissing FCRA reinvestigation claim with prejudice); *see also*
 14 *Carvalho*, 629 F.3d at 893 (district court holding that amendment of Carvalho's
 15 claims would be futile because they "clearly [were] foreclosed by the inaccuracy
 16 requirement[s]"). In *Carvalho*, the Ninth Circuit agreed with the district court:
 17 "[b]ecause we hold that Carvalho cannot make a prima facie case of inaccurate
 18 reporting, we conclude that amendment to include other claims requiring
 19 inaccuracy would be futile. Therefore, the district court properly concluded that
 20 'there was no need to prolong the litigation by permitting further amendment.'" 629 F.3d. at 893 (citations omitted). Any amendment in this case would likewise
 21 be futile.
 22

23 V. CONCLUSION

24 For all the reasons above, Equifax respectfully requests that the Court grant
 25 its Motion to Dismiss without leave to amend.
 26

27 Dated: December 22, 2016

NOKES & QUINN

/s/ Thomas P. Quinn, Jr.

THOMAS P. QUINN, JR.
Attorneys for Defendant
EQUIFAX, INC.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Lisa Messano v. Experian Information Solutions, Inc., et al.
Case No.: 3:16-cv-05697-HSG

I, the undersigned, certify and declare that I am over the age of 18 years, employed in the County of Orange, State of California, and not a party to the above-entitled cause.

On **December 22, 2016**, I served a true copy of:

DEFENDANT EQUIFAX, INC.'S

NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO DISMISS

☐ By personally delivering it to the persons(s) indicated below in the manner as provided in FRCivP5(B);

☐ By depositing it in the United States Mail in a sealed envelope with the postage thereon fully prepaid to the following;

☒ By ECF: On this date, I electronically filed the following document(s) with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which sent electronic notification of such filing to all other parties appearing on the docket sheet;

I hereby certify that I am employed in the office of a member of the Bar of this Court at whose direction the service was made.

I hereby certify under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

/s/ Thomas P. Quinn, Jr.
THOMAS P. QUINN, JR.

Place of Mailing: Laguna Beach, California.

Executed on **December 22, 2016** at Laguna Beach, California.

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